

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of water, alcohol, borax, and a small quantity of phenol.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the carton, bottle label, and circular enclosed in the carton contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its effectiveness in the treatment of cuts, burns, scratches, and blisters; bites of certain insects, abscesses, boils, tonsillitis, sore throat, sore and infected gums, abscessed teeth, mumps, ear discharge, scalp infections and all diseases of the scalp, athlete's foot, nasal infections, abscess or sty of the eye; and its effectiveness as a treatment for septic poisoning and infection, and as a preventive of sun poisoning and sunburn.

On September 27, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27893. Misbranding of aspirin tablets. U. S. v. 120 Bottles of Aspirin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40009. Sample No. 67328-C.)

The label of this product contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On July 23, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 120 bottles of aspirin tablets at Toms River, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 23, 1937, by the Merit Laboratories Co. from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin, 5 grains per tablet).

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the bottle label, "Recommended for * * * Grippe," regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, was false and fraudulent.

On September 27, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27894. Misbranding of Q. E. D. Mineral Water. U. S. v. 24 Bottles of Q. E. D. Mineral Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40013. Sample No. 45765-C.)

The label of this product represented that it was a mineral water and that it was a new discovery; whereas it was not a mineral water and was not a new discovery. Its label also bore false and fraudulent curative or therapeutic claims.

On July 26, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 gallon bottles of Q. E. D. Mineral Water at La Crosse, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 12, 1937, by John W. Shaffer & Co. from Minneapolis, Minn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Q. E. D. Mineral Water Co., Shakopee, Minn. John W. Shaffer & Co.-National Distributors Minneapolis, Minnesota."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water containing sulphur dioxide.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Mineral Water Synthetic," "Q. E. D. Mineral Water Co.," and "A New Discovery," were false and misleading since it was not a mineral water, it was not a mineral water synthetic, and it was not a new discovery since aqueous solutions of sulphur dioxide have been known for centuries. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements on the bottle label, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "External: Use on open wounds, cuts, bruises and burns by saturating gauze or cotton and apply freely. Spray: Use an atomizer of glass or rubber and spray nose and throat to aid the elimination of colds and catarrh. May also be used as a gargle for sore throat."

On September 8, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*